generally voted. In the elections of 1934, 1,704,095 voters were registered and 1,544,557 actually cast their ballots. This is not a bad showing considering the onerous provisions of the Election Law.

A fair deduction is that Filipino voters have taken sufficient interest in elections. A further conclusion is that the Philippine electoral system in the main has proved successful.

Two political parties in two distinct periods have enjoyed a monopoly of authority under the American administration in the Philippines. Prior to the election for the first Philippine Assembly in 1907, these being the years when legislation made it a criminal offense to advocate Philippine independence, the Federal Party was in power. From 1907 to 1935 without any interruption the *Nacionalista* Party *^as in power.

Even under the Revolutionary Government headed by General Aguinaldo, two groups existed. One was the *Irreconciliables,* the war party, which believed in independence at any cost, and the other was the *Pacificos,* the peace party, which desired the best government attainable without bloodshed. When the Filipino forces were dispersed, the radicals naturally went into eclipse and the conservatives were in favor. With the encouragement of the representatives of the American Government, the Federal Party was formed. The organizers of this party gave incalculable assistance to the government in pacifying the Islands and were suitably re-

warded for their services with appointments to high posts. Dr. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, brilliant scholar and publicist, was the most potent single figure in the party. He, together with Benito Legarda and Jose R. de Luzuriaga, was appointed to the Philippine Commission.

[8] **See Maximo M. Kalaw, *The Development of Philip fine Politics* (1916).**